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ABSTRACT

The survey discussed in this report was sent to State education agencies (SEA) and focuses primarily on their activities in providing both assistance and direction to local school districts concerning substance abuse education. Tables provide statistical information on: (1) existence of state requirements on substance abuse education, minimum curriculum standards, and teacher certification; (2) percent of states with various substance abuse education requirements, and source of requirement; (3) percent of states with a substance abuse education requirement that specify where substance abuse education should fit in the curriculum; (4) percent of states providing various forms of assistance regarding substance abuse education; (5) total, mean number of staff per million students, and mean number of staff per state with full-time or part-time responsibilities concerning substance abuse education; (6) mean expenditures per state and per student by state education agencies for substance abuse education; (7) percent of state education agencies reporting various degrees of coordination with state agencies and private groups; (8) collection of information by state education agencies on the extent of substance abuse among students; and (9) perceptions of SEA officials regarding changes in the last two years in the rate of student substance abuse. A sample copy of the survey instrument is included. (JD)

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BULLETIN OERI

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Center for Education Statistics

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State Efforts in Substance Abuse Education

State education agencies (SEAs) provide both assistance and direction to local school districts concerning substance abuse education.[1] Three-fourths of all States require substance abuse education, and three-fifths provide minimum curriculum standards for substance abuse education. A majority of States offer technical assistance regarding substance abuse to districts, with the most common areas of assistance being guides to resources, coordination with community groups and agencies, effective program strategies, school policy development, and general information on common legal issues.

These are some of the findings of a spring 1987 survey performed under contract by Westat, Inc., for the Center for Education Statistics (CES), U.S. Department of Education, through its Fast Response Survey System (FRSS).[2] The survey was requested by the Department's Planning and Evaluation Service within the Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation (OPBE), and is one component of an assessment of current State and local activities concerning substance abuse prevention being conducted by OPBE for a report to Congress. A separate Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI) report, "District Efforts in Substance Abuse Education," discusses the results of a corresponding nationwide survey of 700 school districts.

The survey discussed in this report was sent to State education agencies and focuses primarily on their activities; however, States may also perform substance abuse education activities through other agencies (e.g., all States have alcohol and drug abuse agencies). In fact, SEAs sometimes choose not to carry out a particular action because they do not wish to duplicate an action already performed by a different State agency. For example, one State education agency commented that it does not collect information on the extent of substance

[1] Substance abuse refers to alcohol abuse, drug abuse, or both. The definition of "abuse" was not stated in the questionnaire, and may show some variation among respondents.

[2] CES's Fast Response Survey System is a special service that, upon request, quickly obtains nationally representative, policy-relevant data from small surveys to meet the needs of U.S. Department of Education policy officials. This survey was sent to the 50 States and the District of Columbia, and received a 100 percent response rate.

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abuse, but that such information is collected by the State alcohol and drug abuse agency. Thus, statements in this report should not be interpreted as explaining the full extent of State activities. One item in the questionnaire, whether States require substance abuse education, does refer to State requirements regardless of the source, but the remaining items refer specifically to SEA activities or perceptions.[3]

State Requirements for Districts

States were surveyed about their requirements for districts in three areas: offering substance abuse education, setting minimum curriculum standards, and establishing certification requirements for teachers. For the first two of these areas, a majority of States have requirements, while teacher certification requirements are much less common. Seven States have no requirements in these three areas, while another seven States have requirements in all three (table 1). The most common pattern is to require both substance abuse education and minimum curriculum standards, but not certification (21 States).

Substance Abuse Education. Substance abuse education is required by 39 States (76 percent; table 2). For 31 (79 percent) of these States, it is a legislated mandate, while for an additional 7 (18 percent), the requirement reflects State Board of Education policy.[4] Substance abuse education requirements are most common in the Northeast, where all States require it, while in the remaining regions 67 to 75 percent of the States have a requirement.[5] States in the Central region least often base a substance abuse education requirement solely on a State Board of Education policy (no States, compared with 17 to 30 percent for the other regions). Also, the Central region is the only region to cite another basis for a substance abuse requirement (the State Board of Adopted Standards).

Instructional Format. Among those States with a requirement, slightly over half specify that substance abuse education be taught in the health curriculum, while 14 States (36 percent) do not specify where it should be taught (table 3). The only other common location for substance abuse education to be required by States is in driver training (senior high school level), with 8 States (21 percent) having such a requirement.[6]

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[3] Information on activities of State alcohol and drug abuse agencies may be found in Part 5 of the Report to Congress on the Nature and Effectiveness of Federal, State, and Local Drug Prevention/Education Program, U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget and Evaluation, submitted to Congress in October 1987.

[4] Some States indicated that both legislation and a State Board of Education policy were bases for their requirement. In these cases, States were counted as basing their requirement on legislation, while the 18 percent reported here are States whose only source for a requirement was State Board of Education policy.

[5] These regions are defined in the methodology section. The Northeast, Central, and Southeast regions each have 12 States, and the West has 15 States.

[6] States may require substance abuse education to be offered in more than one location in the curriculum, so these numbers may add to more than 51.

The variations in instructional format among States by size and region are not great, and the differences would often disappear with a change in response of one or two States. One exception is that all States in the Southeast with substance abuse education requirements specify the location in the curriculum, while in the other regions 33 to 60 percent of the States with substance abuse education requirements do not specify where substance abuse education should be offered.

Minimum Curriculum Standards. A total of 32 States (63 percent) specified minimum curriculum standards for substance abuse education in 1986-87 (table 2). They were more common in the Southeast (75 percent) than in the Central region (42 percent).

Teacher Certification. A less common area for State mandates concerning substance abuse education is a certification requirement for all teachers. Only 11 States (22 percent) require certification, with a requirement more often found in large[7] States (36 percent) than in small States (12 percent), and in the Central region (42 percent) than in the West (7 percent).

State Assistance to Districts

State education agencies often provide assistance on substance abuse education to districts and schools. Depending on the State, such aid includes financial assistance, technical assistance, and statewide curriculum packages.

Financial assistance to districts or schools is provided by 23 States (45 percent; table 4). SEAs in the Northeast and Central regions (67 percent and 58 percent, respectively) are more likely to offer financial assistance than those in the Southeast or West (33 percent and 27 percent).

Most States offer technical assistance, with the most common forms of technical assistance being guides to resources (43 States), coordination with community groups and agencies (41 States), effective program strategies (40 States), school policy development (39 States), and general information on legal issues (38 States). Other forms of technical assistance include advice on specific legal problems (31 States), and enforcement provisions and procedures (28 States). Only services to high risk students (24 States) and program evaluation (23 States) are not provided by a majority of States.

Of the nine types of technical assistance listed on the State questionnaire, States provide an average of six (not shown in tables).[8] Critical components of prevention programs are: school policy development, enforcement provisions and procedures, guides to resources,

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[7] Large States are defined as those with 1,000,000 or more elementary and secondary students enrolled in public schools in fall 1985; medium-sized States as having 400,000 - 999,999 enrolled; and small States as having less than 400,000 students enrolled. There are 11 large States, 23 medium-sized States, and 17 small States.

[8] In this report, "average" refers to the arithmetic mean.

effective program strategies, program evaluation, and coordination with community groups and agencies. Fifteen States provide technical assistance in all of these areas (not shown in tables).

Sixteen States (31 percent) have adopted a curriculum package on substance abuse education for use by districts (table 4). Typically, their use is mandatory, but in some cases it is optional. In general, a variety of curriculum packages is in use. Only one package was adopted by more than one State--"Here's Looking at You, II", and its more recent version, "Here's Looking at You, 2000" (not shown in tables). This package has been adopted by five States. States use a variety of different publishers, but often use publications developed by their own or related State agencies. Thus, most States with a package (9 of 16) have at least one publication that has been developed by their own State (not shown in tables).

The adoption of statewide curriculum packages is related to other State activities in substance abuse education. Thus, 75 percent of those States which have a curriculum package also have minimum curriculum standards, while only 57 percent of the remaining States have them (not shown in tables). On the other hand, States with a curriculum package have certification requirements (6 percent) less often than the remaining States (29 percent).

State Resources for Substance Abuse Education

Twenty-eight State education agencies (55 percent) have no staff with full-time responsibilities in substance abuse education, and 17 SEAs (33 percent) have no staff with part-time responsibilities (not shown in tables). Five SEAs have no staff with either full-time or part-time responsibilities in substance abuse education. The average number of full-time staff per State is 1.5, which is equivalent to 2.0 full-time staff per million students (table 5).[9] Similarly, the average number of part-time staff per State is 1.2, which is equivalent to 1.5 part-time staff per million students.

Large States tend to use primarily full-time staff (26 full-time staff, as compared with 12 part-time), while small States have roughly equal numbers of full-time and part-time staff (26 and 30, respectively). Full-time staffing is greatest in both total number (39) and number per million students (4.8) in the Northeast, and smallest in the West (6 and 0.5, respectively). On a per student basis, staffing is greatest in the small States, but this is due to their having fewer students, not more staff per State.

State education agencies were also asked how much money they spent in 1986-87 for substance abuse education in terms of salaries and also total program funds (excluding salaries). The data must be taken with caution, however, because 14 States were not able to supply funding information for either salaries or program funds, and another 2 States could provide information on salaries only. Further, some of the States supplying information showed uncertainty about the total amounts. Roughly half of the responding States (18 of 37) have total expenditures on salaries of $20,000 or below; and 16 of 35 States have total program funds of $5,000 or below (not shown in tables). The average expenditures per responding State are

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[9] The average staff per one million students was calculated by summing the staff and total enrollments across States, and then computing the ratio.

$57,100 for total salaries and $81,600 for total program funds, or $78 and $112 respectively per 1,000 students (table 6). States were asked not to report Federal or State funds sent to local districts, so it is possible that State expenditures are greater than indicated here, but that the funds are sent to local districts. Further, it is likely that funds will be greater in 1987-88, as a result of funds distributed through the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986.

Coordination with Other Agencies

In general, State education agencies report having either "extensive" or "moderate" coordination with several State agencies, and lower degrees of coordination with State legal agencies and private groups. The greatest degree of coordination is reported with the State alcohol and drug abuse agency, with 22 SEAs (43 percent) reporting "extensive coordination" and an additional 20 SEAs (39 percent) reporting "moderate coordination" (table 7). A majority of SEAs also report extensive or moderate coordination with the health, mental health, and social service agencies (39 SEAs), and the governor's office (30 SEAs). SEAs report less coordination with State legal agencies, with 22 SEAs (43 percent) showing either moderate or extensive coordination.

SEAs tend to have either limited or moderate involvement with private groups, and extensive coordination is relatively rare. For example, 18 States (35 percent) have moderate coordination with parent groups and 16 (31 percent) have limited coordination, while extensive coordination exists in only 7 States (14 percent). Almost half of the States report limited coordination with business groups and civic groups.

Extent of Substance Abuse

A total of 20 State education agencies (39 percent) collect information on the extent of substance abuse (table 8). (Some States also collect such information through different State agencies, such as the State alcohol and drug abuse agency.) This information is relatively recent: seven States collected information within the last year, and an additional seven States within the last 2 years (not shown in tables). In all cases, the SEAs included senior high schools in the collection of information, while junior high schools were included by 17 SEAs (85 percent) and elementary schools by eight (40 percent).

States in the Northeast (58 percent) are more likely to collect information than those in the West (20 percent). The collection of information also shows a relationship to staff size. Of States with one or more full-time staff, 41 percent collect information on the extent of substance abuse, as compared with 29 percent of the States with no full-time staff (not shown in tables).

SEA officials also reported on perceived trends in the use of alcohol and drug abuse in their States in the last 2 years. For alcohol, 23 SEA officials (48 percent, based on 48 responding officals) perceive an increase in abuse, 10 (21 percent) perceive a decrease, and 15 (31 percent) report no change (table 9). For drugs, 15 (31 percent) perceive an increase, 21 (44 percent) perceive a decrease, and 12 (25 percent) perceive no change. These judgments are

based on multiple sources, including student surveys (21 States), formal evaluations (9 States), and professional judgment (40 States; not shown in tables).[10]

SEAs in the West (62 percent) are most likely to perceive increases in alcohol abuse, while those in the Central region (36 percent) are least likely. The same pattern is true for drug abuse, except that the number of States reporting an increase is lower: 54 percent in the West perceive an increase in drug abuse, as compared with 9 percent in the Central region.

Survey Methodology and Data Reliability

In May 1987, questionnaires (see attached) were mailed to the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The survey was a mail survey with telephone followup. The questionnaires were sent to each State's coordinator of alcohol and drug abuse education, who was asked to have it completed by the person most knowledgeable about the State's substance abuse prevention activities. Data collection was completed in June with a response rate of 100 percent.

Because this survey was a census and had a 100 percent response rate, sampling error is not a factor. However, survey estimates are also subject to errors of reporting and errors made in the collection of the data. These errors, called nonsampling errors, can sometimes bias the data. Nonsampling errors are not easy to measure. To do so usually requires that an experiment be conducted as part of the data collection procedures, or that data external to the study be used.

Nonsampling errors may include such things as differences in the respondents' interpretation of the meaning of the questions, differences related to the particular time the survey was conducted, or errors in data preparation. During the design of the survey and survey pretest, an effort was made to check for consistency of interpretation of questions and to eliminate ambiguous items. The questionnaire was reviewed by respondents like those who completed the survey, and the questionnaire and instructions were extensively reviewed by CES, the Committee for Evaluation and Information Systems (CEIS) of the Council of Chief State School Officers, and several other persons concerned with Federal and State policies on substance abuse. Manual and machine editing of the questionnaires was conducted to check the data for accuracy and consistency, and extensive data retrieval was performed on missing or inconsistent items. Thus it appears unlikely that nonsampling errors severely biased the data from this survey.

Data are presented for all States and by the following State characteristics: *enrollment size* and *region*.

State enrollment was divided into three size classes (less than 400,000; 400,000 - 999,999; 1,000,000 or more). It was based on the fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as reported by the U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, in *Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86*.

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[10] Responses add to more than 51 because SEA officials were allowed to specify more than one basis for their judgment.

Region classifications are those used by the Bureau of Economic Analysis of the U.S. Department of Commerce, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, and the National Education Association. The Northeast includes CT, DE, DC, ME, MD, MA, NH, NJ, NY, PA, RI, and VT. The Central region includes IL, IN, IA, KS, MI, MN, MO, NE, ND, OH, SD, and WI. The Southeast includes AL, AR, FL, GA, KY, LA, MS, NC, SC, TN, VA, and WV. The West includes AK, AZ, CA, CO, HI, ID, MT, NV, NM, OK, OR, TX, UT, WA, and WY.

The survey was performed under contract with Westat, Inc., using the Fast Response Survey System (FRSS). Westat's Project Director was Elizabeth Farris, and the Survey Manager was Bradford Chaney. Helen Ashwick was the CES Project Officer, and Ralph Lee was the CES Survey Manager. The OPBE data requester, who participated in the design and analyses, was Elizabeth Farquhar. FRSS was established by CES to collect quickly, and with minimum burden on respondents, small quantities of data needed for education planning and policy.

For More Information

For information about this survey or the Fast Response Survey System, contact Helen Ashwick, Office of Educational Research and Improvement, Center for Education Statistics, 555 New Jersey Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20208, telephone (202) 357-6761. For information about OERI programs and activities, contact Information Services at (800) 424-1616 or, in the metropolitan Washington area, 626-9854.

Table 1.--Existence of State requirements on substance abuse education, minimum curriculum standards, and teacher certification, by State: United States, 1986-87

State	State requires substance abuse education	Minimum curriculum standards provided	Certification requirement for all teachers
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	No	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	Yes	Yes	No
Colorado	Yes	Yes	No
Connecticut	Yes	No	No
Delaware	Yes	Yes	No
D.C.	Yes	Yes	Yes
Florida	Yes	Yes	No
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	No	Yes	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No
Illinois	Yes	Yes	Yes
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes
Iowa	Yes	Yes	No
Kansas	No	No	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	Yes	Yes	No
Maine	Yes	Yes	No
Maryland	Yes	Yes	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No
Michigan	No	Yes	No
Minnesota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Mississippi	No	No	No
Missouri	No	No	Yes
Montana	No	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No
Nevada	Yes	Yes	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	No	No
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	No	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	No
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma	No	No	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Yes	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	No
South Dakota	No	No	No
Tennessee	No	Yes	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	No
Utah	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	Yes	Yes	No
Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Washington	Yes	Yes	No
West Virginia	Yes	Yes	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	No
Wyoming	No	No	No
Total number with requirement.	39	32	11

Table 2.--Percent of States with various substance abuse education requirements, and source of requirement, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	Total number of States[1]	Percent with various requirements			Source of substance abuse education requirement[2]		
		Substance abuse education	Minimum curriculum standards	Certification for all teachers	Board of Education	Legislation	Other[3]
Total.....	51	76	63	22	18	79	3
Enrollment[4]							
Less than 400,000.....	17	71	59	12	25	75	0
400,000-999,999.....	23	78	61	22	17	83	0
1,000,000 or more.....	11	82	73	36	11	78	11
Region							
Northeast.....	12	100	67	25	17	83	0
Central.....	12	67	42	42	0	88	13
Southeast.....	12	75	75	17	22	78	0
West.....	15	67	67	7	30	70	0

[1]50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Percentages are based on 39 States which require substance abuse education. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

[3]State Board of Adopted Standards.

[4]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Table 3.--Percent of States with a substance abuse education requirement which specify where substance abuse education should fit in the curriculum, by instructional level, State enrollment, and region: United States, 1986-87

Instructional level, State enrollment, and region	Total number of States	No requirement at grade level	Format not specified	In health curriculum	In driver training	As a separate course	Other[1]
Elementary (total).....	39	8	36	56	-	0	5
Enrollment[2]							
Less than 400,000....	12	0	33	67	-	0	8
400,00-999,999.....	18	6	44	44	-	0	6
1,000,000 or more....	9	22	22	67	-	0	0
Region							
Northeast.....	12	8	33	58	-	0	0
Central.....	8	13	50	38	-	0	0
Southeast.....	9	11	0	78	-	0	22
West.....	10	0	60	50	-	0	0
Junior high (total).....	39	8	36	56	3	3	5
Enrollment[2]							
Less than 400,000....	12	0	33	67	0	0	8
400,00-999,999.....	18	6	44	44	6	0	6
1,000,000 or more....	9	22	22	67	0	11	0
Region							
Northeast.....	12	8	33	58	0	0	0
Central.....	8	13	50	38	0	0	0
Southeast.....	9	11	0	78	11	0	22
West.....	10	0	60	50	0	10	0
Senior high (total).....	39	8	36	54	21	5	3
Enrollment[2]							
Less than 400,000....	12	8	33	58	8	0	0
400,00-999,999.....	18	0	44	44	22	6	6
1,000,000 or more....	9	22	22	67	33	11	0
Region							
Northeast.....	12	17	33	50	8	0	0
Central.....	8	0	50	38	25	13	0
Southeast.....	9	11	0	78	33	11	11
West.....	10	0	60	50	20	0	0

- Not applicable.

[1]Includes safety (grades K-4), science classes, one week of annual instruction (grades 6-12).

[2]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Note.--Percentages are based on 39 States (including the District of Columbia) which require substance abuse education. Percentages add to more than 100 because States could require substance abuse education through more than one method.

Table 4.--Percent of States providing various forms of assistance regarding substance abuse education, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	Total number of States[1]	Technical assistance									Financial assistance	Statewide curriculum packages
		School policy development	Enforcement provisions and procedures	General information on legal issues	Advice on specific legal problems	Guides to resources	Effective program strategies	Program evaluation	Services to high risk students	Coordination with community groups		
Total.....	51	76	55	75	61	84	78	45	47	80	45	31
Enrollment[2]												
Less than 400,000...	17	88	71	71	53	88	71	59	41	82	47	29
400,000-999,999.....	23	65	43	83	61	87	83	39	52	78	43	26
1,000,000 or more...	11	82	55	64	73	73	82	36	45	82	45	45
Region												
Northeast.....	12	92	75	83	67	92	83	58	50	92	67	42
Central.....	12	75	50	67	50	75	75	50	33	67	58	17
Southeast.....	12	67	33	83	75	83	83	33	58	75	33	33
West.....	15	73	60	67	53	87	73	40	47	87	27	33

[1] 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2] Based on total fall 1985 enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Table 5.--Total, mean number of staff per million students, and mean number of staff per State with full-time or part-time responsibilities concerning substance abuse education, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	Total number of States[1]	Full-time staff			Part-time staff		
		Total	Mean per million students[2]	Mean per State	Total	Mean per million students[2]	Mean per State
Total	51	79	2.0	1.5	60	1.5	1.2
Enrollment[3]							
Less than 400,000	17	26	9.3	1.5	30	10.7	1.8
400,000-999,999	23	27	1.8	1.2	18	1.2	0.8
1,000,000 or more	11	26	1.2	2.4	12	0.6	1.1
Region							
Northeast	12	39	4.8	3.3	14	1.7	1.2
Central	12	9	0.9	0.8	15	1.5	1.3
Southeast	12	25	2.6	2.1	12	1.3	1.0
West	15	6	0.5	0.4	19	1.6	1.3

[1]50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Means were calculated by summing the total number of staff and students in each category, and then computing the ratio.

[3]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Table 6.--Mean expenditures per State and per student by State education agencies for substance abuse education, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	Number of States providing[1]		Mean expenditures per State[2]			Mean expenditures per 1,000 students[2]		
	Salaries	Program funds	Salaries	Program funds	Combined expenditures[3]	Salaries	Program funds	Combined expenditures[3]
Total	37	35	$57,100	$ 81,600	$140,600	$ 78	$112	$221
Enrollment[4]								
Less than 400,000	12	11	62,400	67,700	131,600	392	416	808
400,000-999,999	19	19	45,700	49,800	95,500	70	76	167
1,000,000 or more	6	5	83,000	233,000	332,000	39	103	173
Region								
Northeast	11	11	96,900	91,600	188,500	132	125	256
Central	8	7	41,300	34,200	74,800	61	45	164
Southeast	7	6	54,700	55,800	119,200	66	78	226
West	11	11	30,500	115,900	146,400	43	164	207

[1]The survey was sent to 50 States and the District of Columbia. Some States could not provide expenditure data.

[2]Based on States providing the information. Means per 1,000 students were calculated by summing total expenditures and number of staff in each category and then computing the ratio.

[3]Based on 35 States providing information on both salaries and program funds.

[4]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Table 7.--Percent of State education agencies reporting various degrees of coordination with State agencies and private groups: United States, 1986-87

State agency or group	No coordination	Coordination being planned	Limited coordination	Moderate coordination	Extensive coordination
State agencies					
State alcohol and drug abuse agency	0	4	14	39	43
Governor's office	2	8	31	27	31
Health, mental health, & social service agencies	2	4	18	47	29
Legal agencies	12	8	37	27	16
Other	0	0	10	38	52
Groups					
Parent groups	10	10	31	35	14
Business groups	20	12	47	16	6
Civic groups	12	10	45	25	8

Note.--Percentages are based on the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

Table 8.--Collection of information by State education agencies on the extent of substance abuse among students, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	States collecting information on extent of substance abuse[1]		Percent of States[2]			
			Collecting information in 1986 or 1987	Collecting information at		
	Number	Percent		Elementary level	Junior high level	Senior high level
Total	20	39	70	40	85	100
Enrollment[3]						
Less than 400,000	7	41	86	43	86	100
400,000-999,999	10	43	50	50	90	100
1,000,000 or more	3	27	100	0	67	100
Region						
Northeast	7	58	86	14	71	100
Central	4	33	25	25	75	100
Southeast	6	50	100	67	100	100
West	3	20	33	67	100	100

[1]The survey was sent to 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Percentages are based on States which collect information on the extent of student substance abuse.

[3]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Table 9.--Perceptions of SEA officials regarding changes in the last 2 years in the rate of student substance abuse, by State enrollment and region: United States, 1986-87

State enrollment and region	Number of States[1]	Alcohol			Drugs		
		Decreased	Remained the same	Increased	Decreased	Remained the same	Increased
		(Percent of States)					
Total	48	21	31	48	44	25	31
Enrollment[2]							
Less than 400,000	16	13	38	50	44	13	44
400,000-999,999	22	27	27	45	45	36	18
1,000,000 or more	10	20	30	50	40	20	40
Region							
Northeast	12	33	25	42	42	17	42
Central	11	18	45	36	45	45	9
Southeast	12	25	25	50	75	8	17
West	13	8	31	62	15	31	54

[1]The survey was sent to 50 States and the District of Columbia.

[2]Based on total fall 1985 enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, as indicated in U.S. Department of Education, Center for Statistics, Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86.

Note.--Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding.

FAST RESPONSE SURVEY SYSTEM (FRSS)

CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20208-1628

Form Approved
OMB No. 1850-0803
App. Exp. 11/87

STATE SURVEY ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE EDUCATION

This report is authorized by law (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1). While you are not required to respond, your cooperation is needed to make the results of this survey comprehensive, accurate, and timely.

I. Substance abuse refers to alcohol, drugs, or both.
II. Substance abuse education refers to learning activities and related policies to prevent or reduce substance abuse by youth. It does not include clinical treatment or rehabilitation.

NOTE: You recently have received (or soon will receive) funds through the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986. Do not include new programs that you have adopted because of these funds.

1. Does your SEA collect information on the extent of substance abuse among students?

☐ Yes; ☐ No; ☐ Being planned; ☐ Under consideration.

a. If YES, what is the latest year you collected information? _____

b. Which types of schools were included? ☐ Elementary; ☐ Junior high; ☐ Senior high.

2. Does your State require substance abuse education?

☐ Yes (CONTINUE); ☐ No (GO TO 5); ☐ Being planned (GO TO 5); ☐ Under consideration (GO TO 5).

a. What is the source of the requirement? ☐ State Board of Education policy; ☐ Legislation; ☐ Other (Specify) _____

b. Does the requirement specify where substance abuse education should fit in the curriculum? (Check all that apply for each type of school.)

Type of school	No requirement	Format not specified	Within health curriculum	Within driver training	As a separate course	Other (Specify)
Elementary	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Junior high	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	
Senior high	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	

3. With reference to substance abuse education, which of the following has your SEA provided in 1986-87? (Check one on each line.)

SEA services and requirements		Currently provided	Being planned	Neither provided nor planned
a.	Minimum curriculum standards	☐	☐	☐
b.	Certification requirement for all teachers	☐	☐	☐
c.	Technical assistance/training to districts/schools in:			
	1. School policy development	1. ☐	☐	☐
	2. Enforcement provisions and procedures	2. ☐	☐	☐
	3. General information on common legal issues	3. ☐	☐	☐
	4. Advice on specific legal programs	4. ☐	☐	☐
	5. Guides to resources (curricula, referral groups, etc.)	5. ☐	☐	☐
	6. Effective program strategies	6. ☐	☐	☐
	7. Program evaluation	7. ☐	☐	☐
	8. Services to high risk students	8. ☐	☐	☐
	9. Coordination with community groups/agencies	9. ☐	☐	☐
d.	Financial assistance to districts/schools	☐	☐	☐

4. Please name any curriculum packages/materials that you have adopted statewide for substance abuse education. Give both the title and publisher. If you have not adopted any statewide, please write "None".

_____

_____

_____

5. For the 1986-87 school year, write the number of SEA professional staff which have full-time or part-time responsibilities for substance abuse education.

_____ Full-time on substance abuse education; _____ Part-time.

6. Estimate how much money your SEA will have spent in the 1986-87 school year for substance abuse education. (Exclude funds and state funds sent to local districts and funds received under the Drug Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986.)

$_____ Total salaries; $_____ Total program funds (excluding salaries); ☐ Check if information not available

7a. Overall, has student substance abuse in your State (whether at school or at other locations) decreased, remained the same, or increased in the last two years?

Alcohol: ☐ Decreased; ☐ Remained the same; ☐ Increased.
Drugs: ☐ Decreased; ☐ Remained the same; ☐ Increased.

b. On what do you base this judgment? (Check all that apply.)

☐ Formal evaluations; ☐ Student surveys; ☐ Professional judgment; ☐ Other (Specify) _____

8. To what extent do you coordinate substance abuse education efforts with other State agencies or groups?

		No coordination	Coordination is being planned	Limited coordination	Moderate coordination	Extensive coordination
I.	State Agencies					
a.	State alcohol and drug abuse agency	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	Governor's office	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	Health, mental health, & social service agencies	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d.	Legal agencies (courts, police)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e.	Other (please specify): _____	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
II.	Groups					
a.	Parent groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b.	Business groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c.	Civic groups	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

Person completing form _____ State _____

Title _____ Telephone ( ) _____

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